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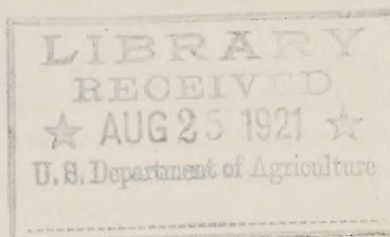
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

Peach Insect Laboratory,
Fort Valley, Ga.



GROWERS ARE ADVISED TO USE PARADICHLOROBENZENE ON TREES SIX YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PEACH-TREE BORER.

Recent experiments have proven conclusively that paradichlorobenzene will kill from 90 to 100 percent of the peach-tree borers if applied properly under the right conditions. It has been used successfully in a commercial way by large growers during the past year. All growers are strongly advised to take advantage of this new means of borer control this Fall and eliminate the expense of worming and injury to trees by worming instruments.

Due to the fact that the protective tissues of cork layers of the bark are not sufficiently developed and hardened in a young tree to protect it from the action of paradichlorobenzene gas this method of borer control should not be used on trees under six years of age. It can, however, be used with safety on all trees six years and older.

In order to secure the most satisfactory results from the treatment directions for applying the chemical must be closely followed. Furthermore, time of application is very essential, and growers cannot expect to get the desired results unless the material is applied on or very close to the date recommended.

Based on the borer's life history in Georgia best results will be obtained by applying the chemical to trees in this state about October 10th. Satisfactory results cannot be expected by applying the material late in the Fall or in the Winter. When the soil temperature becomes low the chemical will not vaporize, hence Winter applications are useless. On the other hand, applications made before this date will not kill some of the late hatching larvae. Growers in Georgia are warned particularly to apply the material right around October 10 to 15.

Use one ounce of the pulverized paradichlorobenzene to each tree six years of age or older. No preparation of the soil is necessary except to merely break the soil crust with a hoe to make it smooth, and to remove any grass or weeds. Do not mound the trees. The gas from the chemical is about five times heavier than air, and it is therefore necessary to place the material at least at the level of the topmost borer galleries. Should gum be found to be exuding from the tree above the soil level, sufficient soil should be added to bring the soil level up above the gumming exudation before applying the chemical.

The material is applied in a continuous band about one or two inches wide about the tree. Avoid placing the crystals against the tree or too far from it. A ring of crystals placed two inches from the trunk has been found to be most satisfactory. Several shovelfuls of soil free from stones, sticks and trash are then placed on the crystals and packed with the back of the shovel. This packing is important in order to prevent surface loss of the gas. The soil may be placed somewhat cone-shaped around the tree to prevent surface washing of the crystals. Avoid pushing the crystals against the tree trunk with the first shovel of soil when covering.

It is very advisable to remove the soil that has been placed on the crystals from four to six weeks after the application was made, and do not replace it for several days. This practice is an additional precaution against tree injury. It permits the gas to escape from around the tree, which might cause some injury if it were allowed to remain in the soil all Winter. If the paradichlorobenzene is applied October 10th, orchardists should see that the base of the trees are uncovered by at least November 21; and allowed to remain open several days before replacing.

Orchardists should make it a point to see that the material used is pure paradichlorobenzene and in ordering should specify a grade of the fineness of granulated sugar. According to our present knowledge of this means of borer control successful results can be assured only with the above chemical. It may be obtained from several dealers in Fort Valley, Georgia, or from the Hooker Electro-Chemical Co., 25 Pine St., New York City; Rochester Germicide Co., Rochester, N. Y.; The Niagara Alkali Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; or E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co., 344 Greenwich St., New York City.

